

ABSTRACT

A method to improve fatigue resistance of a threaded tubular connection. Radial interference between a male and female threading operates between stabbing flanks inclined at about 27° with respect to an axis of the threadings, wherein mutual contacting surfaces are radially spaced from a root of the male threading, which is defined by a concave rounded portion. Thus, micro-cracks caused by friction between these surfaces during relative movements of the male and female threaded elements are not affected by tensile stresses moving along an envelope of the male thread root, improving fatigue resistance of the connection. Such a method may find particular application to hydrocarbon wells connected to offshore platforms.